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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH 1903

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Extra cars at 11.00 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
EXTRA CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 28 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [a2612]

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EMPORIUM.

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A First-class Machine, and the above
Establishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW HOWE" and "MONOPOLY" CYCLES,
and we also supply fittings of every description.
Bicycles can be had in Second-hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a Specialty.
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Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a2584]

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IN JARS (MEDIUM and SMALL).

Wholesale and Retail from
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Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [a490]

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PORLTAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$6 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.75 per bag ex Factory.
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Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [a3281]

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12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE .44.
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SOLE AGENTS, HONGKONG AND CHINA.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1903. [a35]

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SHIPPIES TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

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SUPERB OLD COGNAC;
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Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$13.50 per doz.
Less old than the above.

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ENGLISH AND EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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TELEPHONE, 233.

HONGKONG, 20th December, 1902. [a340]

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G. GIRAUT,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD. [a40]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, PAPERS
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ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND
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INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND
NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.
ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.
Apply to THE MANAGER OF WORKS AT HUNGKOM, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [a426]

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GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER,
DENT'S WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES,
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LITHOGRAPHIC AND MUSIC PRINTERS, PAPER AGENTS, &c.
EACH DEPARTMENT UNDER TRAINED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. LATEST
MACHINERY FOR PRODUCING FIRST-CLASS WORK.
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. PARSONS BROS., PAPER MERCHANTS, London, New York, and Sydney.
Leading lines kept in stock. [a166]

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NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. OR SIEMSSSEN & CO. [a470]

"KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES"

BY DRINKING THE WHISKY OF TO-DAY

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

WATKINS, LTD., HONGKONG. [a371]

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THOMAS' HOTEL.

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THIS Hotel, having changed hands, has been re-fitted after the style of a First Class European Hotel, with rooms en suite and single, furnished with every regard to perfect comfort and convenience. The Hotel is in very close proximity to the principal Banks and Shipping and Mercantile Offices.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, size 2½ inch. Rs. 31/8 set of three.

BONZOLINE POOL BALLS, size 2½ inch. Rs. 12/- set of twelve.

BONZOLINE PYRAMID BALLS, size 2½ inch. Rs. 16/- set of sixteen.

BONZOLINE SNOOKER BALLS, size 2½ inch. Rs. 23/- set of twenty-two.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE:-

By the day From \$5 to \$7.00

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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hote at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

Hongkong, 24th October, 1902. [a343]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the

Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a10]

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated near

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Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

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Special Rate for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to the

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LIMITED.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

FOR THE RACES.

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JULES MUMM & CO.
As supplied to Royal and Imperial
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WATSON'S CELEBRATED
BLEND
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.

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Pure COGNAC of the finest quality.

SHERRY, PORT, CLARET.

Choice Wines of superior quality,
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BURGUNDY.

Sparkling and still.

AUSTRALIAN CLARETS AND
HOCKS.

AERATED WATERS.

Absolute purity guaranteed.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES,
CONFECTIONERY,

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

On the 30th January, at Kobe, the wife of G. C. Murray, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. E. H. Good, M.A., R.N., Joseph, eldest son of the late H. D. C. Cooper, Solicitor, Bristol, to MABEL ELIZABETH, daughter of G. J. B. SAYER, Civil Engineer, H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong. [456]

DEATHS.

On the 7th February, at 5.30 p.m., at Government Civil Hospital, GEORGINA MATINA, the dearly beloved wife of A. W. J. SIMMONS, P. W. Dept., aged 20 years. Deeply regretted.

On the 23rd December, at Putang, GEORGE ALBERT ERIC, only son of H. H. von BROEN, aged 1 year and 5 months.

On the 4th February, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, MILDRED YORK.

On the 6th February, at Poontung, HARRY BELFORD, son of the late Capt. JOHN WEBBS, Commander, P. & O. S. N. Co., aged 41 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14 DES VŒUX ROAD, CHINA.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FIFTH STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 10th February, 1903.

It might be supposed that the lapse of time between the posting of a letter from Peking to London and the return of that letter in published form to China must deprive it of most, if not all, of its interest for those who live out here. But this cannot be said of any of the communications of Dr. Morrison to the *Times*, for so much of the information which he is able to get seems never to become known through other sources, while even if the facts are public the well-known correspondent's comments on them possess a value peculiarly their own. One of the most recent issues of the *Times* contained a letter dated Peking, the 12th November last, in which Dr. Morrison wrote at considerable length on the topic of Manchuria and the Russian railway. If anything were needed to emphasise the impression that Russia has no intention whatever of withdrawing from Manchuria this letter should do so. Beginning with an affirmation of his belief in the statement that the whole Far Eastern question might have been changed, if at the time of the joint representation by Russia, France, and Germany that the occupation by Japan of the ceded Peninsula of Liaotung would be detrimental to the lasting peace of the Orient, Japan had obtained, as she easily could have obtained, a self-denying undertaking that no one of the three Powers would ever occupy the territory from which she was being ousted. "But the under-taking was not asked for, and within less than three years Russia was in military

"occupation" of the territory and fortress from which she had ejected Japan. And, "more than that, she had, with unrivalled diplomatic dexterity, secured the right to join this fortress in the south with a Russian city that was being erected in the heart of Manchuria, which city was itself to be united by three different lines of railway with the Russian territory of Siberia." Thus Manchuria has been occupied and has become another great province of the Russian Empire. Only "armed force can now drive Russia out of Manchuria, the armed force of some other Power than China." The letter goes on to describe how Russia is trying to make her position in Manchuria inexpugnable, and the description is remarkable, but unfortunately too long for quotation here. The railway itself, alone is a wonderful achievement, with its 1,555 miles of rails, so laid that it passes by the gates of almost every important city in Manchuria until it reaches Port Arthur. The direction of the line has been changed several times, "each change of direction bringing the railway further to the south and looping on to Russian territory an ever-increasing area of Manchuria." But it is not the railway alone that compels admiration. The energy which has transformed the whole province is manifested in many ways.

This marvellous energy, as Dr. Morrison calls it, is nowhere more manifested than in the establishment of towns, sometimes where but a few huts or nothing at all originally stood. Hsiao, Tsitsihar, Harbin or Kharbin, Yenienho, Pogranitchina—all are monuments to Russia's industry and success. Here, for instance, is part of Dr. Morrison's description of Hailei:—"Five years ago I travelled down the Siberian frontier and came to this town. The town was Chinese, peopled by emigrants from Shensi, driven from home at the time of the great famine. It is now a Russian town. Russian shops line the main street. *Iwoschitski* ply for hire at the street corners. In the main street a Greek church is being built; there is a Red Cross hospital. Where five years ago there were some Mongol tents there is now a Russian railway town with hotels and brick station-houses, with hospitals and a public garden. Russian ladies with silk parasols were strolling in the sun; men were riding bicycles. In the engine sheds there were twenty-two locomotives." Again there is Pogranitchina, the frontier town of Manchuria. "Here on the slopes of a hill overlooking deeper valleys along which the railway winds, among hills green and beautiful, with woods of oak and pine, has been constructed bodily a Russian town of red-brick villas with wide streets, with water and electric light laid on, with a station whose reticulation of tracks will suggest a railway junction in Europe, with engine-stalls for twenty-two locomotives, with church and school and public library and public garden. At the station, lit with electric light, is the frontier Custom-house where goods entering Siberia pay their heavy duties, but where goods entering Manchuria from Siberia are allowed a full rebate of all duties that were collected on their entry into Siberia at Vladivostock." The *Times* correspondent goes on to say that it is understood that when Russia evacuates Manchuria she will set up Customs stations at the Chinese frontier, both on her leased territory near Port Arthur and at Pogranitchina, and there collect duties according to the Chinese tariff and pay them over to China. This is what Russia leads us to understand is her intention and her policy. "The Chinese, I am informed," says Dr. Morrison, "would be willing to discount at a reasonable percentage the profits that are likely to accrue to them from such disinterested action on the part of the friendly northern Power, whose friendship has already cost China so dear." Can this be wondered at? We must admit the astuteness of Russian policy. The primary causes of its success were the neglect of Japan in the first place, alluded to above, and the absolutely backboned attitude of Great Britain over the matter of Port Arthur, in the second. It is apparently impossible to repair matters now, and though it may be never too late to regret, it is at least unprofitable.

These are dull days at the Police Court, and the frequent offender is agreeably remarkable for his absence.

Though scarce enough at home, four-penny pieces appear to be quite common out here. Four were picked up in money-changer's shop the other day, at twenty cents apiece.

On Sunday night a Chinaman who was attempting burglary fell from the balcony of the house in which he meant to operate, and sustained injuries which necessitated his removal to the hospital.

Building alterations are in progress at the top and bottom of the lane running past this office. The fact is brought to the notice of passengers by the showers of bricks, chips, etc., that frequently fall from overhead.

The theatre bat is a spectator night of the Lilliputians' performances. It is about as annoying as the buzzing from the firelight apparatus in the front of the dress-circus.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 8th February were 307 non-Chinese and 61 Chinese to the former, and 103 non-Chinese and 6,766 Chinese to the latter institution.

The "Killyo" extinguisher was again at work on the Praha yesterday, and an interested crowd watched the proceedings. Tubes containing the preparation are hung in convenient places in the Theatre Royal.

The P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, with the English mails of the 16th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on Friday, at about 8 a.m. Replies are due to correspondence despatched hence on 15th December.

Playing with matches, some children set fire to a mosquito-curtain in a house at 10, Mercer Street on Sunday night. The flames spread, but before the outbreak had assumed serious dimensions the inmates, whose efforts were furthered later by the fire brigade, succeeded in extinguishing it.

A remarkable haul of counterfeit coins is reported from Japan. About a hundred and ten thousand counterfeit Korean nickel coins were discovered on the junk *Sunmijo-maru*, which arrived at Onomichi on the 24th ult. On the following day 10,000 similar coins were found in a lighter lying near.

The return of cases of communicable disease in the Colony last week shows us follows—Plague 12 (Chinese, 7 in Victoria), all fatal; enteric fever 1 (Portuguese, in Victoria); scarlet fever 1 (European, in Victoria); smallpox 3 (Chinese, 2 in Victoria), 2 fatal. The year's plague cases now number 16, all Chinese and all fatal.

The *P. and T. Times* of the 28th ult. points out that by the terms of the China Field Force Orders of the 20th of May last, the Tientsin Volunteers are entitled to the "Relief of Peking" clasp, the operations at Tientsin having been always officially regarded as part and parcel of the relief of the Legations.

The *Universal Gazette* states that China intends to collect her import duties on the gold basis, and after broaching this question to the different governments, Great Britain is found to be the only country that refused to comply with China's request. "The others are ready to give consent." Sir Robert Hart is of the opinion that if China insists strongly enough, Great Britain will have to give in to the other countries."

The following is an extract from the *Bulletin* of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of December, 1902, published monthly in Dublin:—"The membership of the conference of Hongkong is increased; it is formed of 76 active members. The conference will likely be soon induced to divide its charitable contingents into two branches and will thus widen the sphere of its good deeds. How consoling it is to see the energy with which our brothers are labouring for the progress of their works! The number of families visited is growing year by year, the funds are more plentiful, and Protestants themselves are anxious to show their appreciation of the good effected by the conference, going to its bazaars, and contributing to the success of the annual *at freez file*. These brothers likewise visit the sick in hospital and have constant care for the youths belonging to the patronage of the mission."

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 6th inst. says:—"The announcement that forged \$10 notes of the Imperial Bank of China had been found in circulation caused quite a scare in the Settlements yesterday, principally among Chinese holders of the notes of that bank. At an early hour in the morning, and throughout the day, Chinese congregated round the bank premises, anxious either to have their notes certified as good, or exchange for silver. The bank authorities very wisely put out a sign-board at the back of their premises, to which were attached specimens of the forged notes. This had a very satisfactory effect, as many people, after comparing their own notes with the forgeries, went away satisfied. Throughout the day, however, \$10 Imperial Bank of China notes were looked upon with anxiety, and the public were wary about accepting same. A rumour was current that the forgers of the notes, said to be two Japanese, had been arrested in Hongkong, but this turned out to be a "Bunder."

On the 22nd of January last, writes the *N.C. Daily News*, an Imperial decree was issued, transferring the notoriously incapable Conservative Governor of Hunan, Yu Lien-san, to the Governorship of Shansi, vice Ting Chen-to, who had been transferred from the Governorship of Kwangsi to that of Shansi, but whose appointment was successfully objected to by the foreign representatives at Peking. A northern despatch now states that, alive to the danger of having such a man as Yu Lien-san at the head of affairs at Taiyuan, the British, French and Italian Representatives at the Governorship of Kwangsi to that of Shansi, but whose appointment was successfully objected to by the foreign representatives at Peking. A northern despatch now states that, alive to the danger of having such a man as Yu Lien-san to the Vice-royalty of the Yun-kwei provinces, Yu Lien-san may certainly expect a "rise" in office also; and may, perchance, find himself also promoted to the Hukung Viceroyship, for instance, as the present acting Viceroy, Tuan Fung, who is also Governor of Hupeh, is junior to the former.

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A telegraph from Chemulpo says that smallpox, which has lately made its appearance at that port, is now threatening to spread.

In connection with the plague-fighting campaign at Tokyo, the work of intersecting the infected district at Honjo with sheet-lead to prevent the escape of rats and mice, is now almost completed.

An occurrence comes from up the river, says the *Shanghai Times*, that work has been shut down on the improvements which were in progress at Wuchau with a view of opening a treaty port outside the native city. Shortage of money is the only cause of the suspension, and work will be resumed as soon as the condition of funds will permit.

The Tokyo Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of the defendants in the Yokohama adultery case (Hopkins and Mrs. Jovansen) in default, the defendants having both absconded. The Court ordered the bail money of 1,000 yen to be confiscated. The sentence passed on Hopkins at the Yokohama Chilo Saibansho was eight months' imprisonment with labour and that on Mrs. Jovansen six months.

The *Jid Jid* explains that the reports about officials adopting foreign clothing have resulted in large purchases of foreign garments for the purpose of presenting them to the ladies and children of the Legations at some future time. This is delicious, comments the *P. & T. Times*, and if the correct explanation, illustrates better than anything else just where the government stand on the gilded ladder of knowledge.

The news is confirmed from Seoul that Yo Yong-Yik has been making attempts through Mr. Webster to effect a loan from the Bulgarian syndicate. The amount is reported to be four million yen. He intends to establish a bank with the money and issue bank-notes. It is, however, doubtful if the project will be carried out. On the 27th ult. the Japanese Minister lodged a formal protest against the proposed loan.

The Paotung correspondent of the *Shanghai Times* wrote on the 23rd ult.:—"There are reports that the Empress Dowager is to retire from activity after the new year, and that on 3rd March she will remove to this place, and that the palace is to be her permanent home. Other reports run that this city is to be enlarged, to the south so that the new palace will occupy a central position in the city and that when that is done Pao-tung will become the new capital of China.

Native newspapers in the north are commenting at some length upon the intimacy manifested at Peking between the Mongol prince who are there to tender New Year congratulations to the Emperor and the members of the Russian Legation. They seem to be on the best possible terms and to understand each other thoroughly. The Mongols have been in close contact with the Russians for so long that they have become tolerably conversant with the Russian language, and the administration of affairs in Mongolia is evidently one in which their interests are

The Tokyo *Asahi* has an article showing that according to the terms of the leases held by England and Germany at Weihsien and Kiaochow respectively, China has surrendered jurisdiction to the lessors. This, says the *Asahi*, is perfectly clear in the case of Weihsien, the provision being worded in most unequivocal language. There is more ambiguity with regard to Kiaochow, but at that place also Germany must be held to enjoy, within certain limits, complete jurisdiction. Nothing of the kind can be said, however, of Port Arthur. China's sovereign rights in the Liaotung Peninsula have not been impaired by any provision of the Russian lease.

The *Universal Gazette*'s Peking correspondent writes that Governor Wang Chih-chun of Kwangsi recently memorialised the Throne on the present condition of affairs in that province, and among other things he stated that the regions on the right bank of the West River were comparatively quiet, but the rebels on the left bank of the River had again broken out, making Ching-chow and Pinchow their headquarters. In consequence the Governor intended to make Linchow his basis of operations against them. The Peking authorities were surprised that after having repeatedly received reports of successes of the Government troops in Kwangsi, the Governor should now report that the rebels had again broken out, showing that his previous reports of victories could not be true. In consequence the Court issued a command to the Governor on the 10th ult. to hasten his operations.

We have already referred to the proposal to send out Rear-Admiral McLeod in command of a cruiser squadron on the China station, with the *Leyte* carrying his flag. The statement is, strongly made and strongly denied in home news circles. Some prophets, states a contemporary, have even gone so far as to assign Captain C. H. H. Moore, who so far as we know is senior lieutenant of the *Palau* with Admiral McLeod, as his flag-captain, and it is the source from which this latter statement emanates that leads one to think that there is, perhaps, something in the whole matter. The *Leyte* is a powerful armoured cruiser of the *Drake* class, with a displacement of 14,000 tons and a nominal speed of twenty-three knots, which is expected to give a continuous smooth water speed of twenty-one knots. In every way the vessel is eminently fitted to be the flagship of a cruiser squadron. Rear-Admiral Angus McLeod only attained his present rank on August 11, 1901. He has seen little war service, but has done a lot of good work, and is at present Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes.

The Hawkwood Dramatic Club gave a performance of *Pino's Magistrate* on the 23rd ult.

The Engineers' Cup, contested for annually by the Marine Engineers of Shanghai and the Shanghai F.C., was won on the 2nd inst. by the Engineers, the score being 1—0 in their favour.

The total number of foreign residents at Nagasaki has just been returned as 1,659, the number of houses occupied being 542. The following are the nationalities of the local residents:—Chinese, 1,016; British, 127; Russian, 113; American, 103; French, 64; German, 48; Austrian, 27; Portuguese, 13; other nationalities, 76.

The late Archbishop Temple's voice was not only rough of sound and Devonian in accent, but it was also devoid of all tune. On one occasion, when taking part in a London church service, as an ordinary worshipper, and singing a hymn lustily according to his wont, his next-door neighbour, a mechanic, kept turning to him with evident signs of displeasure. But the Archbishop continued to make what he called "a joyful noise," until his neighbour, slamming his hymnal book down, said, "I say, you're not chipping the blooming show."

According to the Japanese paper *Nichi Nihi*, the following are the conditions on which Russia is prepared to evacuate Newchwang.—(1) That Russia shall despatch 1,500 troops to the districts along the line of the East China Railway for the preservation of peace there. (2) That a court of high standing shall be established in Harbin, to which the judges be appointed from among Russian and Chinese officials. (3) That Post and Telegraph Offices shall be established in Harbin, Kirin, and Khabarovsk, and that the directors of the new Offices shall be selected from among the Russian and Chinese. (4) That prior to the second period of withdrawal of the Russian troops from Manchuria in April, a special agreement shall be made between Russia and China, whereby the latter shall promise to give sufficient protection to the Russian firms in Manchuria.

With reference to cholera at King's College, Bangkok, involving the death of Messrs. L. H. Phillips and G. Holloway, the *Bangkok Times* says:—"The premises now occupied as a college were formerly occupied by the late Regent of the country. Some hundreds of people lived there constantly for years, and there is reason to suppose that the subsoil must be contaminated. It is one of the places which has run most risk of that in Bangkok. Every precaution is taken, of course, in the college to-day. The water used is condensed water, and the most elaborate precautions are rigorously enforced to keep the place in a thoroughly sanitary state. But there is a strong suspicion that the neighbourhood is not a healthy one. . . . Apart from the consideration of the contamination of the soil and subsoil in that neighbourhood, we have the further fact that there are a great many small houses round King's College. Now we must all encounter the bacilli of many diseases, and if we are in thorough good health they seldom do any harm. But naturally whatever precautions he takes, and however excellent the site of his house, a man is not very safe if all round his compound is a breeding ground of dangerous bacilli. We believe there has been a good deal of cholera in the houses round King's College of late, and there are doubtless many ways by which the infection might be conveyed."

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There was a good attendance of members at the Range on Saturday afternoon, and it was noted with pleasure the presence of some lady members. The shooting generally was not good, and some of the best shots failed at the longest range. Mrs. R. K. Leigh took first place with a total score of 100, including a "possible" at 600 yards, and Mr. Parker put on a "possible" at 200 yards. The following are the spoon winners:

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SPORTING NOTES.

PROSPECTS IN TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

To-day the annual Race Meeting, which for the time being makes Hongkong the centre of attraction to the sporting world of the Far East, commences amid every prospect of excellent racing. Ten items are on the card to-day, five open to Wagers and five to China ponies. The last week of training has brought with it some changes of form, and those who have been witnesses of the closing gallops can at length discriminate with more probability of success the chances of the competitors in the various events.

Taking the races in the order of their running, I fancy for the Wongneichong Stakes *Glory*, with *Mugly* second, and *Ivy* third. In the Valley Stakes, *Commoner* should come in first, followed by *Musical* and *Jyoku*. The Maiden Stakes attracts a lot of attention among the admirers of the Australian horse. I pin my faith to Mr. Smith's *Findo*, giving her the preference over *Legacy* even should that mare start, while *Winning Rose* should run into a place. The finish of the Victoria Stakes may see *Rare Rose*, *Algerine* and *Desert King*, in the order named; while the Foochow Cup should fall to *Reignant*, followed by *Ramsey Girl* and another. The event of the day, the Hongkong Derby, would fall undoubtedly to Lt.-Col. Hughes's fine horse *Britannia*, could we be certain of his condition, and I shall still take him if he runs. The vastly improved *Che Sui* is my candidate for second honours, and *Legacy* for third, though backers of Mr. Morgan Phillips's mare are very confident about her finishing first. The Lu-itan Cup may be claimed by *Winter Rose*, *Commoner* and *Jyoku* fighting it out for second and third places, with the odds in favour of *Commoner*. In the Hongkong Club Cup I expect to see the winners finish thus—*Algerine*, *Rare Rose*, *Sainted*. The Encouragement Stakes may fall to *Pirate*, with *Fancie* second and *Schoolgirl* third. In the last race of the day I look to the victory of *Blackmarco*, while *Jyoku* should beat *Joker* for third honours.

ALIAS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING.

Stewards.—His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril Bridge, K.C.B.; His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir W. J. Gaseige, K.C.M.G.; Rear-Adm. H. T. Gravell, R.N., C.M.G.; Commodore Robinson, R.N., C.B.; the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Hughes, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.; the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; J. H. Lewis, Esq.; H. P. White, Esq.; E. W. Rutter, Esq.; G. C. Master, Esq.; W. A. Crickshaw, Esq.; H. E. R. Hunter, Esq.; and H. R. Buck, Esq. Clerks of the Scale.—J. H. Lewis, Esq., and E. W. Rutter, Esq.

Judge.—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

Assistant Judge.—H. E. R. Hunter, Esq. Starter.—The Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.

2nd Starter.—

Hon. Treasurer.—J. C. Peter, Esq.

Acting Clerk of the Course.—A. S. Anton, Esq.

Secretary.—John Grant, Esq.

The races for to-day are as follows:

FIRST DAY.

The WONGNEICHONG STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$350 added; second to receive \$150; and third \$50; for Hongkong wagers and Hongkong water griffins; weight for inches as per scale; Hongkong wagers which have never won a race allowed 5 lbs; griffins allowed 10 lbs. Five furlongs. The VALLEY STAKES; sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$350 added; winner to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent.; for China griffins; weight for inches as per scale; three-quarters of a mile. The MAIDEN STAKES; winner to receive \$750; second \$150; and third \$50; for Hongkong water griffins; weight for inches as per scale; a winner at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra; entrance \$10. Three-quarters of a mile.

The VICTORIA STAKES; winner to receive \$500; second \$150; and third \$50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; China griffins allowed 10 lbs. Subscription griffins of Foochow 1902 and Amoy 1903 Meetings allowed 5 lbs; entrance \$10. One mile.

The FOOCHOW CUP; a sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$500 added; second to receive \$150; and third \$50; for wagers; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra; Hongkong wagers which have never won a race allowed 5 lbs; griffins allowed 10 lbs. From the two miles post once round and in.

The HONGKONG DERBY; a sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$1,500 added; half forfeit if declared on or before the day of closing entries for the Meeting; winner to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent.; for Hongkong water griffins; weight for inches as per scale; one mile and a half. Entries—

Mr. Buxey's Winning Rose
Mr. Buxey's Hardy Rose
Mr. Christie's Tyro
Major Daunay's Diamond
Major-General Sir W. J. Gaseige's Cleopatra
Mr. Hart Buck's The Pirate
Mr. E. H. Hind's Squall
Lt.-Col. G. A. Hughes' Brilliant
Lt.-Col. G. A. Hughes' Princess Charming
Mr. Hunter's Che Sui
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Myrtle
Capt. P. Langlands' Traveller
Capt. P. Langlands' Lady Lona
Mr. Morgan Phillips' Legacy
Mr. Robert Shawan's Cynosure
Mr. Smith's Finella

The LISUTANO CUP; presented by the members of the Club Lisutano; second to receive \$150; and third \$50; for China griffins; weight for inches as per scale; a previous winner 5 lbs extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.

The HONGKONG CLUB CUP; presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Victoria Stakes 5 lbs extra; China griffins of Foochow 1902 and Amoy 1903 Meetings allowed 5 lbs; entrance \$15. One mile and a half.

The ENCOURAGEMENT STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$300 added; second to receive \$150; and third \$50; for Hongkong water griffins; weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners barred. Five furlongs.

The CHINESE CLUB CUP; presented; second to receive \$150; and third \$50; for China griffins; weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners barred; entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

JAPAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TOKYO, 28th January.

The elections in Japan take place on March 1st, and will probably be contested with considerable bitterness. The reason of that bitterness is this: The Opposition thinks that the Government had recourse to a nasty way of revenging itself on them when it dissolved the House of Representatives, and there was indeed no reason for taking that step, since there was a general election as August last and since the Government itself knew perfectly well that the great bulk of the nation was of the same way of thinking as the Opposition on the particular question that brought about the dissolution. In short, it is clear that the Government wanted to wound the Opposition members in their most vulnerable part, their purses, for in Japan an election is proportionately more expensive than are elections anywhere else, costing each candidate, as it does, at least 3,000 yen (£300 sterling) on average. For Japanese politicians this expense is very serious, as most of them are impecunious. This is to be seen by the way in which money-lenders and creditors descend on them in a body once they pass the threshold of the House of Representatives on pay-day (in Japan the members of Parliament are paid); and also by the arrest of several members lately for embezzlement. To make matters worse, the members will not now, on account of the dissolution, receive for some time the second half of the 2,000 yen, which is paid to them in two instalments, one of the instalments being paid to them at the beginning of the session and the other towards the end of it.

The Opposition members are not therefore over-foolish of the Government, and a recent action of the Cabinet will not serve to mollify them. I allude to the convocation in Tokyo of the Provincial Governors whom the Cabinet lectured in a most fatherly manner on its policy and whom it recommended to be very, very fair at the forthcoming elections. It seemed very kind of the Government to take all this trouble, but the Opposition members are not at all grateful; in fact they have denounced the Government for having attempted to make the election officials their agents, and one of the Opposition newspapers—not a very reputable one, it must be confessed—goes so far as to assert that the Government is using the money of the State for the purpose of forming a Government party; and though this cannot be true it shows how little love is lost between the Government and its enemies.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

As to the point at issue in the forthcoming elections, I shall first say what is not that point. The increase of the navy is not the point at issue, for on this point there is no difference of opinion in Ministerial and Opposition circles. In short, the only point on which the country will be invited to express its verdict at the coming general elections is as to the ways and means for bringing about the contemplated increase of the navy. In other words the electors are expected to indicate by their votes on the 1st of March next whether they wish to have the funds required for the increase of the navy provided, as the Government proposes, by the continuance of the present tax on land which is to expire in about a year's time, or whether they insist, like their former representatives, on having the proposed naval programmes financed partly by economy in administrative expenses, and partly by a change in the period over which the prosecution of various public works is to be spread.

TWO ELDER STATESMEN.

It is interesting to note in conclusion that the two most prominent statesmen in politics in Japan would furnish the London *Spectator* with another argument to prove that the "talking shops" are almost everywhere losing the confidence of the people, and that the time has come to shut most of them up. I shall not give my own views on this subject. I shall give those of a Japanese, and of a Japanese who is in a peculiar position to know all about the working of the constitutional system. I refer to Mr. Ozaki, one of the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* (Constitutionalists), Marquis Ito's party. To sum up Mr. Ozaki's observations in a few words, he is so disgusted with the constitutional Government in Japan that he advocates a suspension of the constitution until such time as the nation is ripe for a constitution. This runs counter to John Stuart Mill's well-known remark with regard to the balance of advantages on the side of representative government, but nobody who is acquainted with the working of constitutional government in this country can fail to sympathise with Mr. Ozaki in his despair.

It might be questioned, however, whether Japan has really got a constitutional Government to start with. Marquis Ito, who drew up the constitution and who ought presumably to know something about it, has told us again and again that the Cabinet is not responsible to the people but only to the Mikado, and the present Cabinet is certainly taking the same view of the matter, for it is still in power though violently opposed by all the members in the House of Representatives, with the exception of about a dozen. Then the Mikado's claim to divinity, which Marquis Ito would also support, is quite incompatible with true representative Government of any sort. To give an instance of how great the monarchical power is in this country, I need only mention an incident that happened in 1901 just before Marquis Ito left office. The Marquis brought in a budget which was opposed by the House of Peers not because that noble assembly disliked the budget, but because they disliked the Marquis. Now the Marquis naturally wanted his budget to pass, and as he possessed great influence with the Emperor, he induced His Majesty to issue an edict ordering the Peers to give way. It would be impossible to describe the ludicrous precipitancy with which the noble lords climbed down. They acted as if a voice from heaven had spoken to them. Somebody said: "Yes, of course we must give way, but let us discuss the bill in the usual way," whereupon an old nobleman cried out against such a sacrilegious utterance and insisted on the bill being rushed through at once. There can be no question that respect for the Emperor is the one thing that saves Japan from anarchy, but why talk of the existence of constitutional Government in a country where the like of this can occur?

But, to return to Mr. Ozaki, that eminent politician thinks that constitutional Government has been a failure in Japan because of the ignorance of the common people, who cannot really imagine what they are to do with a vote if they are not to sell it. Elections in Japan are consequently, says Mr. Ozaki, contested in bribery; the candidates with the longest purse comes out as a rule on top. High-minded men may hold out for a time, but they finally sink to the corrupt level of their

surroundings, until finally a corrupt electorate is fully represented by a corrupt legislature.

Mr. Ozaki's next complaint is about the expenditure, which has been increasing fearfully in Japan, from 57,730,025 yen in 1872 to 275,751,194 in 1902. The M.P.s denounce this increase in and out of season and whenever they want to overthrow a Government and no other excuse comes handy, then they accuse that government of increasing—or at least of not—reducing the public expenditure, and hotly declare that this sort of thing must once and for all be put a stop to.

It seems inconsistent, however, for the members of the Diet to exhibit such a burning zeal for economy in the public service while at the same time enjoying salaries which are, as salaries go in Japan, simply enormous. They recently increased their own salaries by 250 per cent., that is, they get 2,000 yen for three months' work, more than Minister of State gets. And what makes the matter worse is that the judges are so miserably underpaid—a Japanese judge is a lucky man if he touches his pound a week—that they went on strike some time ago for higher wages. They presented at the same time a petition to the House of Representatives, but the members were too much occupied with the question of retrenchment to grant their request, with the result that they are now gradually dropping out of the judiciary to take up any sort of odd job that pays them better.

Not only do the members spend a good deal of public money on their precious selves; they also divert as much as they can to their own constituencies; in fact there is a brisk competition among them as to who will get the most money for his own particular district. Undoubtedly Mr. Ozaki has some reason for saying that a constitutional Government has not been a success so far as Japan is concerned.

U. S. CONSULS IN CHINA.

The *Shanghai Times* of the 2nd inst. says:—Robert M. McWade was a passenger by the steamship *Coptic*, arriving at this port on Thursday. He returns to his post at Canton with a commission as Consul-General, having held the office of Consul at that port for three and a half years. The new commission indicates not merely the approval to the State Department at Washington in relation to the service of Mr. McWade, but it testifies in practical fashion to the growth of American trade interests in Southern China. Shanghai will not lose a Consul-General by this promotion, but the United States will add an officer of that rank to its civil service and the consular jurisdiction of China will be divided between two men instead of burdening one as heretofore.

It had been the intention of Mr. McWade to confer with Consul-General Goodnow on the arrival of the ship. Mr. Goodnow had gone away, however, for the holidays and the territory will thus probably be divided by direction from Washington or by correspondence between Canton and Shanghai. Naturally the southern provinces will fall to the supervision of Mr. McWade and those in the north will remain under Mr. Goodnow; the conference would merely have determined the line of division.

In the absence of definite arrangement in this respect it is impossible to say just how the territory will be apportioned. Probably Mr. Goodnow's jurisdiction will include as heretofore the province of Chekiang and the vice-regal capital of Nanking. There is reason to suppose that Hankow will come within the supervision of the southern Consul-General. In that event this territory would comprise not only the province of Hupeh but also of Szechuen in the west and would be bound on the northeast by the provincial line between Chekiang and Fukien. The reason for supposing that Hankow will come in the southern district is that the railway in process of construction between Canton and Hankow will in any case be built in territory over which the Canton official would naturally be called upon to act in case of official intervention on any account should be required. A conflict of jurisdiction would thus be avoided by throwing the entire route of the railway within his jurisdiction. Similar reasons apply to the incorporation of Szechuen within the same consular territory, especially since such of the trade of that province as does not seek an outlet past Hankow finds its way to market by southern routes which touch at Canton.

With this consular change there will be three American Consuls-General devoted wholly or largely to the cultivation of improved trade relations between the United States and China, for the consul at Hongkong holds the rank of Consul-General although there are no Consuls under him.

THE MACKEY TREATY.

"K.C.V." writes as follows to the *Times*:—I have read with much interest the letters from your own correspondent in Shanghai on the new commercial treaty with China. They are clear, fair, and moderate, and, to my mind, by far the best exponents of the terms of the new treaty which have yet appeared.

Your correspondent, however, regrets the rejection of Sir James Mackay's first offer to the Chinese Commissioners, and attributes the rejection to the opposition of the Manchester and Blackburn manufacturers, quite forgetting the fact that those terms were rejected by the Chinese themselves, and I think rightly. Making a treaty with China means making a treaty with one-third of the human race; and the price offered to this mighty host for the surrender of their birthright to tax themselves in their own way was the addition of a surtax of 10 per cent. on all imports from foreign countries (except opium, which is specially and more heavily taxed). This would mean at the present time 10 per cent. on a value of, roughly speaking, £30,000,000 sterling—£3,000,000, or considerably less than the gross amount expended on the Port of London alone last year. For this surtax 400 millions of people were to abolish all internal taxation of whatever kind on all merchandise, native or foreign, whether for import, export, or internal consumption." If such a treaty had been accepted, it is probable, is it possible, to expect China to fulfil it faithfully?

It will be news to all Manchester and Blackburn men to learn that any idea of a native opium monopoly to be vested in the Chinese

INSULARITY 100 YEARS AGO.

The following remarkable extract is from the *Times* of 1803:—

The political ill-consequences of the spread of the French language throughout Europe are admitted; and we do not conceive that its bad affects upon the morals and character of other countries will be disputed. We have no hesitation to add, that a nation which adopts the language of a superior is prepared to admit its yoke. There is no better or quicker road to dominion, than by imposing the necessity, or compassing the mode of making a language general. In this word are comprised the ideas, character, and love of the people whose idioms you prefer to your own. We never heard it alleged as an *unius* in the Government of China to intercept all communication between its subjects and foreigners. Except as a *first step* and beginning of mischief, all apprehensions from the representation of a French comedy, are ridiculous. It is at the *mai labe*, the first spot and exception, that we are induced to contend against anything so contemptible as the pie-crusty and picknickery—the pert affection, and subaltern vanity of releasing to an audience that cannot understand, in a language one cannot pronounce! Does any advantage result to the community of Great Britain from the practice of teaching French indiscriminately to every girl whose parents can send her to a boarding-school? Does any advantage result from its being taught to shopkeepers' sons, at a day-school, for fear foreigners should not pawn or buy; for want of understanding them? Are not the great part of the female sex, and of the uninformed part of ours, exposed, by this practice, to the moral and political corruptions of another country? Is not the business of French emissaries facilitated by the half-understanding of low and ignorant Englishmen? Ought a girl to be able to read my book that her father cannot? Ought she to converse in a gibberish, which her mother cannot detect? Ought the mass of a virtuous and happy people to be educated to form ideas different from the manners and institutions of their own country? Ought it to be in the power of an enemy to poison their minds, corrupt their principles, and seduce them from their allegiance and religion?

THE "ARME BOER" AND THE BRITISH SUBJECT.

"G. S." writes from Zwartegeur, Transvaal, an account of the condition of things as he found them on his recent return home after an absence of two-and-a-half years. The following are some extracts from his letter:—

"I found a great many houses repaired and inhabited, but arriving at my home I could scarcely recognise it. In my bedroom I find the skeleton of an ox, in that of my house keeper that of a horse, and outside several skeletons of both; no roof on any of the rooms, even the door and window frames have been removed, and in the numerous buildings there is no place where I can lie down for the night; fortunately I rent a place not far off belonging to a Boer, and there I find a room with a roof on, but while some of my neighbours are comfortably sleeping on my bed I have to prepare a bed of grass. Glad when the sun rises I have a look round and expect to see houses burnt down and in ruins, no human being in the neighbourhood, and other signs of destruction, but what do I behold? The houses are all, excepting one, occupied. I see the same faces as formerly, all smiling and looking happy, the lands are cultivated and a good harvest of wheat in prospect, the gardens show the usual vegetable productions. . . . They have no cause to be discontented, our paternal Government provides them with provisions which they have not to pay for till the expiration of two years, some of them, in fact, obtaining luxuries now which before the war their means did not enable them to buy. They get the best white flour for bread, tinned meats of all descriptions, jams, biscuits, coffee, tea, sugar, &c. Many a basin of coffee did I drink at Boer houses before the war without any sugar, now the poorest of them enjoy the luxury of having sugar in their coffee; in fact, I can see no signs of the miserable and deplorable state of existence as represented by the Boer ex-generals and the pro-Boer press. There are two widows on the farm whose husbands were killed during the war, but one is now living with one of her well-to-do daughters; the other will soon make her selection of the many offers of marriage she has had. More marriages have taken place since my arrival than before the war during the same space of time, three on our farm and two on the next. Some of my neighbours have sold their oranges in Johannesburg, getting unprecedented high prices for them, realising from £40 to £60 a load. The burning of their houses most of them do not consider very serious matter, thinking it a sort of legitimate warfare. Most of them have the materials to repair them at hand, and if they could not loot iron from the nearest store, they thatched them with grass as most of them formerly did. A more serious matter do they consider the loss of their oxen, but as their lands have been cultivated during the war—those who had oxen helping their neighbours who had none, and some have the means to buy a few, and the Government is gradually supplying them to those Boers who have none—the seriousness of the loss of cattle is more apparent than real. I am not exaggerating when I state that many Boers are now in a better position than before the war. Going to Rustenburg I met one with two wagons loaded with household and other goods, several horses, and a lot of loose cattle, another arrived a few weeks after me at his home in a carriage and pair of horses, costing him in Johannesburg £200."

A FOR OF LEMCO IN THE HOUSE has ward off many illnesses. Lemco

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Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [484]

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Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [483]

TONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup.

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., in the Fountain, opposite the City Hall.

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Particulars as peratal gues, which will be issued thimring of the Sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [483]

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Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [483]

STEAMSHIP "ANNAM."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, or N.N. SHIPS from Havre, ex.s. *Caudina*, and from Bordeaux, ex.s. *Ville de Lorient*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 6 p.m., To-day, 9th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 16th instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [483]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [483]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSAM."

Captain Weigall, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [481]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GIBRALTAR,"

Captain D. Morris, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.

For Freight apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [479]

ENTER ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT

THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF "PAUL JONES."

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

11TH, 12TH, 13TH FEBRUARY:

"A GAIETY GIRL."

LAST PRODUCTIONS

NEXT SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY:

MATINEE AND EVENING

H.M.S. "PINAFORE"

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

LATE TRAMS AND FERRIES DURING SEASON.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [471]

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the direction of Mr. ROBERT BROUH.

Representative ... Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE BROUH COMEDY CO.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

There is an old maxim: "The most wasted of all days is that on which one has not laughed."

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 17TH, 18TH, 19TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY,

First Production in China of

"A'RE YOU A MASON?"

(By arrangement with Charles Frohman, Esq.)

A Farce in Three Acts, adapted from the German by Leo Diestrichstein.

INTERPRETED BY:

MRS. BROUH, Miss Temple, Miss Susie Vaughan, Miss Brenda Gibson, Miss Helen Bogle, Miss Gillies Brown;

MR. BROUH, Mr. W. T. Lovell, Mr. Leslie Victor, Mr. Ernest Vore, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Percy Walsh.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [471]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1903.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), THURSDAY AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).

10TH, 11TH, 12TH AND 13TH FEBRUARY.

TICKETS for the OFF-DAY, \$2

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

J. GRANT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [471]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of

the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE during the Races on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th instant.

An Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

J. GRANT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [478]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

A ONE DAY'S RACE MEETING will be held early in APRIL next, provided sufficient entries are received.

Particulars and Conditions as to Programme will appear later.

By Order,

A. S. ANTON, Acting Clerk of the Courses

Hongkong, 24th January, 1903. [337]

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned Banks will open for the transaction of Public Business at

9 A.M. and close at 11.15 A.M., TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) and THURSDAY, the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant, respectively.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. P. COCHRANE, Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.

For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

EVAN ORMISTON, Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1710, CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Sol Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1903. [474]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent., or \$1.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of shareholders held this day, will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY, the 9TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1903. [475]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastern Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
Established over 20 years. Importers and
Exporters. Teakwood Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade,
best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road
Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS:
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Berlin

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMAYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Enamels and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Printed by Englishman.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants. Sole Agents for
Hartmann Rahden's Gunpowder Com-
position Rod Hand Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,
43 and 45, Des Vaux Road. Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowner Composition ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Blundells
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

Throughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampphobia.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.,
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [344]

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED,
SINGAPORE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, Singapore, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Construction or Completion of a NEW GRAVING DOCK at Keppel Harbour in Singapore, of the following dimensions, viz.:—

Length 400 feet.
Width at entrance, at sill level 56 "

Depth on sill below H.W.O.S.T. 20 "
as shown in the Drawings and described in the Specification.

Specification and Plans of the proposed Dock may be seen at the Offices of the Company in Singapore.

The Company does not bid itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders shall be for a cost payable in Singapore, in Singapore currency.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 28th day of February, 1903.

By Order of the Directors,
W. G. NIVEN,
Secretary.
The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited.
Singapore, 21st November, 1902. [328]

HIGH-CLASS CHRISTMAS
CAKES, decorated ... from \$1.00
Plain Christmas Cakes 0.60
German Sand Cakes from \$1 to \$5.00
Assorted Pastry Cakes per dozen 0.60
Scotch Buns from 1.50
Presden Stollen 2.00
Mince Pies per dozen 2.40
Chicken and Ham Pie from 3.00
Chicken and Ham Patties 2.40
Game Pies from 5.00
Chris mis Puddings, &c., to Order.

Please apply to WEISMAN & CO. 142,
Praya East; ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES,
64, Elgin Road, or ROYAL BREATED
WATER DEPOT, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [117-1]

FOR SALE.

ONE NEW EDISON (LATEST NO. 71)
OSCILLATING MICROGRAPH
with ACCESSORIES.

Apply to
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [427]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
on
FRIDAY,
the 13th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his
SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
SADDLE-BAG and PLUSH UPHOL-
STERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE,
EASY CHAIRS, OCCASIONAL TABLES,
CLOCKS, CARPETS, BUGS, LACE
CURTAINS, BLACKWOOD COUCH,
HALL CHAIRS, CABINETS, FLOWER
STANDS and STOOLS, &c., &c.;

TEAK SIDEBOARDED with BEVELLED
MIRROR, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,
DINER WAGGONS, OVERTABLES,
CUTLERY, GLASS, and CROCKERY
WARE, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c.

DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BED-
STEADS, WAREROBES with BEVEL-
LED MIRROR, TOILET TABLES,
MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, FEN-
DERS, TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c.

On View from Thursday, the 12th February.
Catalogues will be issued:

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Anteemier.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1903. [402]

U.S. INSULAR TRADE GROWTH.

The growth of over \$1,000,000 for the first ten months of 1902 says the just issued report in the trade of the United States with the Philippines, and over \$3,000,000 with Porto Rico furnishes a satisfactory index of the state of trade with insular territories. The trade with Porto Rico now averages \$1,000,000 per month—that is, the exports from the United States to that island. Ships go to the Philippines for the first months of 1902, amounted, according to Treasury figures, to more than \$4,000,000, compared with \$3,000,000 and \$2,750,000 for the similar months in the previous two years.

Statistics of shipments to Hawaii were not resumed until the month of June, and the figures, therefore, do not cover the ten months' period as is the case in the commerce with the Philippines and Porto Rico; but the annual shipments from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands are estimated at about \$20,000,000 a year. To Alaska the record of shipments was begun in June, and amounted during the four months ending with October to nearly \$3,000,000. The figures at hand for these four non-contiguous territories—the Philippines, the Hawaiians, Porto Rico, and Alaska—indicate that they will furnish during the year 1902, just ending, a market for about \$40,000 worth of the products of the United States, chiefly agricultural and manufactured products.

Other figures indicate that the annual contribution of tropical products by the tropical territory under the control of the United States will amount in the present year to about \$15,000,000, and that the receipts of merchandise from Alaska will amount to \$15,000,000, making the total receipts of merchandise from the non-contiguous territory nearly or quite \$60,000,000 in value, and the shipment from the United States to the Territory \$40,000,000.

The principal articles received from the territory in question are:—From Hawaii, sugar, amounting, in the ten months ending with October, to 65,000,000 pounds, valued at \$20,000,000; from Porto Rico, sugar and molasses, amounting to \$6,500,000, and tobacco, nearly \$2,000,000; from the Philippines, Manila hemp, amounting in value to over \$7,000,000 in the ten months ending with October; from Alaska, salmon, amounting to nearly \$7,500,000 in the four months ending with October.

The principal articles for which the territory in question supplies a market are as follows:—To Porto Rico during the ten months ending with October, cotton cloths, 22,000,000 yards, valued at \$1,211,000; iron and steel manufactures, \$1,164,000; breadstuffs, \$945,000, of which \$833,000 is flour; boots and shoes, \$186,000; liquors, \$118,000; fish, \$217,000; provisions, \$1,196,000, of which \$916,000 represents

value of hog products; rice, 47,000,000 pounds, valued at \$1,652,000. To the Philippine Islands, iron and steel manufactures to the value of \$725,000; mineral oil, \$270,000; paper and manufactures thereof, \$209,000; provisions, \$163,000; cotton cloths, \$824,000; hay, \$105,000; wood and manufactures of, \$252,000; and scientific instruments, \$105,000. The shipments to the Philippine Islands include manufactures of all classes, especially iron and steel, also flour and other breadstuffs. To Alaska the largest items are provisions, breadstuffs, fruits and nuts, iron and steel manufactures, vegetables, tobacco, and manufactures of wood.

Regarding Chinese emigration to the States, the Consul-General said:—"All the American Chinese come from the Canton district. They are all from Southern China. In the last three and one-half years I have passed only about 500 Chinese. Yet I know that about that many pass out of Hongkong every month. The only classes of Chinese that can be passed are students, travellers, and merchants. Hongkong is a city of only 214,000 Chinese, and in that whole place there certainly are not 1,000 Chinese merchants. And yet you may see statements about thousands of merchants passing out. They don't belong to Hongkong or they are not merchants. I have passed only 500 out of my total population of 36,000,000 in the last three years and a half."

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [113]

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF DRESDEN.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

HOTZ, s/JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [237]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Agent for the Phenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [28]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Security \$265,719
Total Losses Paid \$6,769,240

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [142]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [26]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT First
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current
Rates.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May 1895. [27]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [29]

CARTRIDGES.

HONGKONG, 16th November, 1872. [25]

IMPROVED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder.

A unique and efficacious preparation for
cleaning the teeth and strengthening the gums.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [115]

LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder.

A unique and efficacious preparation for
cleaning the teeth and strengthening the gums.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [115]

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [115]

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F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [115]

CARTRIDGES.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are nearest Hongkong, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf &c., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, VIA MARSEILLES	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Bennett, R.N.E.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE P. & O. S. N. CO.	To-day. On 14th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CORONADEL	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst.
LONDON	PRONETHEUS	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	T. Darke, R.N.E.	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 25th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA GENOA	GLENLYLE	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd March.
LONDON	DIONED	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th March.
LONDON	MACHAO	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
LIVERPOOL	GLACIUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th March.
LIVERPOOL	DARDANUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES & ANTWERP	S. NUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PYRHUS	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 26th inst.
WIEZBURG	STUTTGART	Ger. str.	2 m.	P. Grossch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th March.
C. FRED. LAEISZ	Fuchs	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th March.
BAMBERG	Kirchner	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th April.
KONGISEENO	von Doehren	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st April.
SAMIA	Mayer	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On or about 24th inst.
KOBE	Schmidt	Ger. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst., P.M.
AUSTRIA	Pernitz	Aust. str.	—		SANDER, WIELKE & CO.	On or about 10th inst.
INDRAEDEO	Colledavari	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 19th inst.
INDRAEDEO	Easterbrook	Brit. str.	—		SHAWAN, TOME & CO.	About 28th inst.
GIBRALTAR	D. Morris	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHIMOSA	—	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst.
EMPERESS OF INDIA	—	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	RIJUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Ohno	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ACHILL-S	Brit. str.	—	C. H. Butler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. M. Smith	DODGEWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SHAWNUIT	Brit. str.	—	Hollingsworth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDRAEURA	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TRINAN	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 3rd March, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KASUGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ESPIRE	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	SANDER, WIELKE & CO.	On 17th inst., P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 22nd inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, &c.	NIPPON	Aus. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon
KOBE	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—	Klausberg	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. G. Andrews	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	To-morrow.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KALGAN	Brit. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOOCHOW	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PE-LA	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
TIEN-TIN	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ISABA MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. W. Howell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ANSAM	Fren. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	WOOSHUNG	Brit. str.	—		MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 10 A.M.
BENGAL	DAIJIN MARU	Brit. str.	—	Girard	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst.
HUNAN	APING MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 14th inst.
MANZBURU MARU	T. Ogata	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
TALES	I. Goto	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
HAILOONG	T. Saito	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
KAI ONG	Lobson	Brit. str.	—		DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	On 18th inst.
ROSETTA MARU	Gibson	Brit. str.	—		DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
YUEN-ANG	N. Tate	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
SU-CHIANG	P. H. Rolfe	Brit. str.	—		TOYO KISEI KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
RUBI	Weigall	Brit. str.	—		JAEDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 12th inst.
LOONGSAM	R. Rodger	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at Noon.
TSINAN	Buller	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
ZAFIEO	Beloito	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 16th inst.
KUMAN	K. Mori	Ital. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
UAPI	K. Kori	Brit. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
						On 24th inst., at Noon

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. JACOB DIETERICHSEN, Ger. str., 623, Olshan, Pakhoi 4th Feb., and Hoikow 7th, General—JENSEN & Co.

Feb. 8. LILLIA, French trpt., 1,560, Dubouy, Haiphong 6th February.

Feb. 8. MACHEW, British str., 995, H. Harjes, Bangkok 31st Jan., Rice—NORDDEUTSCHE LINIE.

Feb. 8. SALAZIE, French str., 2,085, G. Albert, Yokohama 1st February, Mail and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Feb. 9. ANSAM, French steamer, 2,258, Girard, Marsilles and Saigon 6th Feb., Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Feb. 9. ANPING, Chinese str., 1,120, I. H. Richards, Shanghai 6th Feb., General—CHINESE.

Feb. 9. CHELYDRA, British str., 2,467, R. Cox, Moji 4th Feb., Coals—JAEDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Feb. 9. EMPER, British str., 4,500, W. G. McArthur, Sydney 18th Jun., General—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Feb. 9. KOWLOON, German str., from Canton.

Feb. 9. KWANG-LEE, Chinese str., from Canton.

Feb. 9. LYMEYOUN, German str., from Canton.

Feb. 9. MICHAEL JESEN, German str., 710, J. Jensen, Haiphong 6th Feb., General—JENSEN & Co.

Feb. 9. TAKTA, British str., 2,768, E. Bushur, Vancouver and Shunghai 6th Feb., General—C. P. R. Co.

Feb. 9. WOSANG, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

9th February.

Arrive, British str., for Kobe.

Enna Englyn, German str., for Saigon.

Haytchou, British str., for Shanghai.

Huan, British str., for Ningpo.

Kalpa, British str., for Kobe.

Kondor, German str., for Shanghai.

Ledor, Norwegian str., for Chinkiang.

Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Yeruna, German str., for Shanghai.

Wesang, British str., for Ningpo.

Yensung, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

8th February.

Anamba, Danish str., for Bangkok.

Hangsang, British str., for Swatow.

8th February.

Salaize, French str., for Europe.

Tiger, German gunboat, for practice.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

6th February.

Frederick Docks—Nanhai, Tyr.

Kwan Docks—H. G. M. S. His, Kis, Kisan, Vigilante, Heinrich Menzel, Companie de Filipinas, Sherman, Hauai, Sunykyang, Seward, Chien Tiao, Holstea.

Cosmopolitan Dock—Hankow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Ziping*, from Shanghai 6th Feb., had light to moderate breeze to Tung Yung; hence to port fresh to strong to moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather.

The German steamer *Macbau*, from Bangkok 31st Jan., had fine weather with smooth sea to Pulo Obi. After passing Pulo Obi, the wind went round from S. to N.E. and increased in strength. Very rough sea and N.E. swell. This weather kept on right up to Gap Rock. On Feb. 1st passed the Co's str. *Kengkuai*, in lat. 16° N. long. 102° E.

The British steamer *Empire*, from Sydney 18th Jan., experienced fresh N.E. and N. winds with almost continuous rain and hazy weather.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are nearest Hongkong, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf &c., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,</

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWU"	On 8th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 13th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 16th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 19th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 25th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 6th March.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	LONDON BERTH.	TO SAIL
LONDON VIA MARSEILLES	"TELEMACHUS"	On 10th February.
LONDON VIA GENOA	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th February.
LONDON	"DIOMED"	On 3rd March.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 17th March.
LONDON	"GLAUCUS"	On 31st March.

LIVERPOOL BERTH.

LIVERPOOL	(Taking Cargo at London Rates.)	TO SAIL
LIVERPOOL	"DATADANUS"	On 21st February.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	TO SAIL
LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 20th March.

CONTINENTAL BERTH.

MARSEILLES and ANTWERP	"PYRRHUS"	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES and ANTWERP	"PYRRHUS"	On 28th February.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST POINTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ACHILLES"	On 21st February.

The S.S. "CHINGWU" left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and was expected here on the 8th inst.

The S.S. "TELEMACHUS" left Shanghai on the 7th inst., and is due here on the 10th inst. a.m.

The S.S. "MACHAON" left Singapore on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 13th inst.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1903.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE	"KALGAN"	On 10th February.
KOBE	"FOOCHOW"	On 11th February.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 11th February.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 11th February.
MANILA	"SUNGKIAH"	On 12th February.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 13th February.
CEBU and ILLOO	"KAIFONG"	On 14th February.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 16th February.

TIENTSIN.—The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

§ See Special Advertisement.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1903.

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PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN TO SAIL ON

"INDRAPURA" 4,899 A. E. Hollingsworth February 25, 1903

"INDRASAMHA" 5,197 H. P. Craven March 16, 1903

"INDRAVELLI" 4,899 W. E. Craven April 16, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1903.

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HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon midships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct.	On 13th Feb., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. E. Rodger	Manila Direct.	On 20th Feb., at Noon.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	Agents.	
DIAMANTE	1980	A. H. Netley	Agents.	

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1903.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewards carried.

Steamship Captain Tons Sailing Date.

ROSETTA MARU	N. Tate	3876	Tuesday, 10th February, at Noon.
ECHIHLA MARU	E. P. Bishop	3859	Saturday, 14th February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	LEAVING	STEAMERS	LEAVING
"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 15th	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 22nd
"T. OGATA"	February	"T. W. GROVES"	February
"TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW"	February	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 11th
"AND AMOY"	February	"I. Goto"	February
"FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW"	February	"MAIZUZU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 18th
"AND AMOY"	February	"T. SAITO"	February

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyor, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 10th February, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [15]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AEGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL."

Captain C. D. Bennett, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th February, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office, until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1903. [456]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,

ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

